THE BOURBON NEWS. FRIDAY. MARCH 5. 4897.

McKinley and Hobart Installed in Office,

One as President, the Other Vice President of a Great Nation.

The Inaugural Parade Was a Gorgeous Spectacle.

The New President Favors a Commission to Revise Monetary Laws.

He Recommends a Moderate Increase in the Tariff-Urges Speedy Action by the Senate Upon the Arbitration Treaty-Calls an Extra Session of Congress to Meet on March 15.

WASHINGTON, March 4 - William McKinley, of Ohio, was Thursday installed as president of the United States for the term, of fouryears, continuing until the fourth of March. 1901, and Grover Cleveland for the second time passed from the exercise of the high office of president and re-entered private life. In his capacity as ex-president he has but one living contempary, his immediate predecessor, Benjamin Harrison, All the others who within the last 30 years, by election or succession, have presided over the destinies of the great American republic-Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur-have joined the silent majority.

Incidental to the actual assuming of office by the president, and slightly preceding it in point of time, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey (a gentleman not heretofore prominent in national politics) took the oath of office as vice president of the United States and was installed as ex-officio presiding officer of the

The proceedings of the day were characterized by all the imposing spectacular effects and demonstration of popular interest which have become a growing feature of inaugural ceremonies, as the nation has advanced in population and wealth. Between forty and fifty thousand men formed in procession, partly military, partly civic, and escorted the retiring president and president-elect to and from the capitol At least 20,000 people witnessed the administration of the oath of ofice on the eastern portico of the capitol and listened or attempted to listen to the delivery of the new president's brief inaugural address. and at night a gorgeous state ball at which the president and vice president will be present will close proceedings.



GEN. HORACE PORTER. Grand Marshal Inaugural Parade.

The graceful interchange of courtesies between the outgoing and incoming officials, which has only twice been intermitted-once when bluff John Adams packed his gripsack and slipped out at the white house at daylight on the fourth of March to avoid shaking hands with his hated federalist succesillustrious Jefferson, and living memory when within Grant, because of his strained personal relations with Andrew Johnson, drove in his buggy from the old war department to the capitol, accompanied only by Gen. John A. Rawlins. his chief of staff-were on this occasion exercised to the full extent Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley rode side by side to and from the capitol. They had dined together at the white house the day before. and they lunched in each other's company on the day in which they transferred the government of this great nation, the one to ity between the views entertained by the retiring president and his cabinet on the financessiul candidate of the republictruth felt more gratification probably in installing at the capitol as his successor the teader of an opposing political party than he litical associates as their candidate for the courtesy you have so generously accorded reliance. It will suffice while it lasts but it forever the rock of safety upon which our presidency. This innovation on the usually closely drawn partisan lines of American polities gave added piquancy to the proceedings.

early part of March. The decorations of the city were exceedion. That was the treasury department, the violation of all rules of taste. Each of the graceful fluted columns of the eastern facade ped pantalets, falling short of the pediments. exactly after the fashion of "Uncle Sam's" trousers as depicted in the csmic papers, and over the entablatures at each end, and also over the main eastern entrance, the shield and sagie of the United States were daubed upon forming a tawdry combination which the arduous and responsible duties of presi- the United States for sale and consump- to oppress the people by undue charges on scorned to display. Everywhere else, however, the scenic effect was fine, and even the bad taste displayed in the treasury drapings was in part obliterated by the God of our fathers, who has so singularly fa- taxation, and is committed by its latest poprary seats which, piled tier above tier, we obey His commandments and walk hum- either, about the principle upon which reached half way up the side of the building bly in His footsteps.

in the return trip.



HON. ASA S. BUSHNELL. Marshal Second Division.

The grand marshal entrusted with the direction of to-day's pageant was Gen. Horace Porter, formerly of the staff of Gen. Grant. His organizing skill had been tested in peace as well as in war.

The escort, largely military, but also consisting of governors of different states and other distinguished guests of honor which accompanied the president and presidenthouse, the executive mansion. organizations which followed the president and ex-president on their return journey from the capitol to the white house were formed on streets adjacent to the capitol grounds. All was so arranged that each division fell into line at the appointed time without delay or

President-elect McKinley, who had left his handsomely fitted-up suite of rooms at the Ebbitt house sufficiently early to par bis call of ceremony on the retiring president, was driven to the white house, escorted by the senate committee appointed for the purpose, where, in one of the handsome state apartments, he was received and welcomed by President Cleveland and his cabinet. Then the two presidents descended the white house steps, and together they entered a four-horse carriage, Mr. Cleveland sitting to the right, and amid the booming of canon, the clatter of cavalry, the deep, hoarse rumble of artillery, the measured tramp of many columns of infantry and the blare of, innumerable bands, the march to the capitol began. In another four-horse carriage following rode Vice-President-Elect Hobart and the senators deputed to escort him to the scene of his future duties. Then in a long stream of carriages came the distinguished guests. The president's personal escort was troop A. of Cleveland. O., 80 cavalrymen monuted on coal black chargers, and still more interesting, a detachment of grizzled veterans from the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers. Maj Mc-Kinley's old regiment.

Gen, Nelson Miles, commanding the United States army, and Rear Adm. George Brown, ranking officer of the navy, in full uniform, rode immediately after the presidential party The second brigade of the first division consisted of the superbly drilled and handsomely equipped national guard of the District of Columbia A more brilliant and inspiring scene than this part of the pageant presented

The second division of the par de was not secondary to the first in public interest, except that it lacked the presence of a president to be and a president that had been. In lieu thereof it presented to the admiring plaudits of the crowd the governors of ten great states. each escorted by a gorgeously uniformed staff and detachments from the national guards of

At the head of the division, a fitting honor to the state from which the president-elect was chosen rode Gov. Asa S Bushnell of Ohio, as marshal. Then followed Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania: Gov. Lowndes, of Maryland: Gov. Black, of New York, Gov. Grout, of Vermont: Gov. Tanner, of Illinois: Gov. Drake, of Iowa, and Gov. Scoffeld, of

At the head of the third and last division of the military parade rode one-armed Gen. O. O. Howard and after him marched the grizzled veterans of the G. A. R. many of whom had served under him at Gettysburg and Chatta-

The eight justices of the supreme court of the United States, robed in silk gowns, but wearing no wigs, occupied a front row of chairs to the right of the presiding officer. Behind them in their order of precedence entered the diplomatic corps, ail of them, ex-South and Central American republics, were resplendent in official uniform and adorned remedy for most of our financial difficulties. ing and encouraging to realize that free with the insignia of decorations conferred.

Then promptly at noon ex-President Clevethe other. An additional air of cordiality was | land and President McKinley entered the seninfused into the proceedings by the similar- ate chamber: the whole assemblage rose to receive them as they took the seats of honor set apart for their reception. Vice President cial questions and those upon which the suc- | Stevenson, to whom the senate accorded a unanimous vote of thanks for his courtesy and an party was elected. Mr. Cleveland in ability in the chair, returned his thanks in graceful terms.

He closed by saving: "For the able and distinguished gentleman would have had in escorting under like cir- who succeeds me as your presiding officer I sumstances the leader chosen by his own po- earnestly invoke the same co-operation and

The extra session of the senate of the Fiftyfifth congress called by president Cleveland Repeated but unsuccessful efforts have to meet at 12 noon. March 4, then commenced. been made of late years to change by legisla- | The late vice president made way for his suction the date of the inauguration ceremony to cessor, Mr. Hobart, to whom the oath of office a later period of the season, so as to avoid was administered, after which he made afbrief amount of the surplus accrued, which it must honor. This is in entire accord with the the uncertainties and frequent inclemencies address. He then proceeded in his ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not genius of our institutions and but emphasizes of climate which prevail in Washington in the turn to swear in such as were present of the strengthened, but weakened by a continued the advantages of inculcating even a greater 30 senators whose term either of election or re-election began contemporaneously with ingly effective with but one notable except- that of the president. This ceremony completed, both houses of Conmajestic outlines of which were disfigured in gress and many of the more privileged has no justification. spectators adjourned to the eastern portico. There, in the presence of an immense throng. on 15th street, was partially swadded in strip- Chief Justice Fuller administered to President McKinley the brief obligation prescribed | through an adequate income secured by a to maintain the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and President Mc- both. It is the settled policy of the govern- position to all combinations of capital organ-

Kinley delivered his inaugural address. Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of ticed by all parties and administrations, rily the condition of trade among our citizens,' the people and in their presence, by the au- to raise the bulk of our revenue from a hideous yellow back-ground, the whole thority vested in me by this oath. I assume taxes upon foreign productions entering will prevent the execution of all schemes third rate circus would have dent of the United States, relying upon the tion, and avoiding, for the most part, every support of my countrymen and invoking the form of direct taxation, except in time of that there is no safer reliance than upon the | needless additions to the subjects of internal animated concourse of employes and their vored the American people in every national ular utterance to the system of tariff taxa- statutes as may be necessary to carry it into families and guests who occupied the tempo- trial, and who will not forsake us so long as tion. There can be no misunderstanding, effect

this tariff taxation, shall be levied, should be further improved to the constant and entirely covered the garden at the south The responsibilities of the high trust to Nothing has ever been made plainer promotion of a safer, a better, and a higher end, looking down Pennsylvania avenue. The which I have been called -always of grave at a general election than that the controlling citizenship. A grave peril to the republic pavilion in front of the white house, importance-are augmented by the prevailing principle in the ruising of revenue from duties from which President McKinley re- business conditions, entailing idleness upon on imports, is zealous care for American in- stand, or too vicious to appreciate the great ment of the question. In view of these conviewed the returning procession was a thing willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. | terests and American labor. The people have | value and benificence of our institutions and of teauty—an architectural creation of white The country is suffering industrial disturb—declared that such legislation should be had laws—and against all who come here to make dent to convent congress in extraordinary and gold, strongly resembling in its apparent—ances from which speedy relief must be had. as will give ample protection and encourage—war upon them, our gates must be prompti, so sion on Monday, the last day of March. ly substintial pillars and its general outlines Our financial system needs some revision; our ment to the industries and the development and tightly closed.

50,000 miniature United States flags had will, while insuring safety and volume to our at home and abroad, and go far towards stop- who would accept appointment under the govbeen gratuitously distributed by the commit- money, no longer impose upon the govern- ping the drain upon the gold reserve erument retaining faithful and devoted pubenthusiasm as the two presidents and other and inevitable temptations to specula- several years. until the capitol was reached and these vocif- and demonstration of the wisdom of the pro- law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus tered. erations were still more enthstastically echoed posed changes. We must be both "sure we was given to our foreign trade in new and adinformed citizens of different parties, who increase their employment. the entire country.

will have early and earnest attention. It will ful to producers is beneficial to all. The de- cultivate relations of peace and amity with eration with the other great commercial pow- in the mine and factory has lessened with my conception of our duty now. We ers of the world until that condition is real- the ability to meet the demands upon them. have cherished the policy of non-interference of that which may hereafter be coined, to decrease, rather than increase, our public them the settlement of their own domestic must be kept constantly at par with expenditures. Business conditions are not concerns. If will be our aim to pursue a firm gold by every resource at our command. The the most promising. It will take time to re- and dignified foreign policy, which shall be elect to the capitol, naturally formed currency and the inviolability of its obliga- can not promptly attain it, we can resolutely honor and always insisting upon the enforcein the immediate vicinity of the white tions must be preserved. This was the com- turn our faces in that direction and aid ment of the lawful rights of Americans every-

Economy is demanded in every branch of The severest economy must be observed a in all public expenditures more largely upon the prompt, energetic and and extravagance stopped whenever it is intelligent action of congress than upon any found and prevented wherever in the future it other single agency affecting the situation. may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come | great emergency in the 108 years of our event-

the present must not become the permanent

condition of the government. It has

been our uniform practice to retire, not

ease and promptness not only current needs

and the principal and interest of the public

debt, but to make proper and liberal provis-

ion for that most deserving body of public

widows and orphans who are the pensioners

The government should not be permttted to

run behind or increase its debt in times like

its receipts It can only be met by

and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates

distrust and undermines public and private

tween more loans and more revenue, there

ought to be but one opinion

We should bave more revenue, and

that without delay, hindrance, or

created by loans, is not a permanent or safe

can not last long while the outlays of the gov-

ernment are greater than its receipts, as has

been the case during the past two years. Nor

may temporarily relieve the situation

in time of peace for the maintenance of either

The best way for the government to main-

tain its credit, is to pay as it goes-not by re-

sorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt-

credit. Neither should be encouraged. Be-

annual surplus of revenue may invite waste | ever before.

of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

must be from decreased expenditures. But | ful national life, has ever arisen, that has not

increase our outstanding obligations, the American name. These years of

should always be large enough to meet with of freedom throughout the world and immeas-

creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the that we adhere to the principles on which the

A deficiency is inevitable so long as the ex- speech, a free press, free schools, the free and

penditures of the government exceed unmolested right of religious liberty and wor-

loans, or an increased revenue. While a large | and more universally enjoyed to-day than

postponement. A surplus in the treasury discussion, the integrity of courts and the or-

must be forgotten, however much such loans | 12ens of the United States are both law-

the government is still indebted for the swerved from the path of patriotism and

deficit Loans are imperative in great emer- love for law and order in the future. Immu-

gencies to preserve the government or its nity should be granted to none who violate

credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue | the laws. whether individuals, corporations,

system of taxation. external or internal, or stored to power has been in the past of "op-

ment, pursued from the beginning and prac- ized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitra-

vigorously enforced. Our revenues kind and advanced

been met with wisdom and courage by the

American people with fidelity to the best in-

terests and highest duty and to the honor of

ureably strengthened the precious free insti-

will sustain these institutions. The great es-

sential to our happiness and prosperity is

government was established and insist upon

their faithful observance. Equality of rights

must prevail and our laws be always and

ship, and free and fair elections are dearer

These guarantees must be sacredly pre-

served and wisely strengthened. The consti-

tuted authorities must be upheld. Lynchings

must not be tolerated in a great and civilized

country like the United States; courts-not

mobs-must execute the penalties of the law.

The preservation of public order, the right of

derly administration of justice must continue

One of the lessons taught by the late elec-

tion, which all can rejoice in, is that the cit-

respecting and law-abiding people, not easily

or communities: and as the constitution

imposes upon the president the duty of

both its own execution and of the statutes

enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I

shall endeavor carefully to carry them into

effect. The declaration of the party now re-

and it has supported "such legislation as

their supplies or by unjust rates, transporta-

enforcement of the laws now in existence and

the recommendation and support of such new

Our naturalization and immigration laws

would be a citizenship too ignorant to under-

government securely rests.

the

the portice of historic Arlington, and convey- money is all good now, but its value must not of our country. It is therefore earn- | Nor must we be unmindful of the need of Immediately after the close of his address ing no impression that it was simply a flimsy further be threatened. It should all be put on estive hoped and expected that continue of wood erected for a day.

The improvement among our own citizens. President McKinley and ex-President Clevestructure of wood erected for a day.

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The improvement among our own citizens, practicely and ex-President Clevestructure of wood erected for a day.

The improvement among our own citizens, practicely and ex-President Clevestructure of wood erected for a day. All street car traffic was, of course, sus- easy attack, nor its stability to tical moment, enact revenue legislation that age the spread of knowledge and free educa- en to the white house amid tumultuous pended along the route of the procession; the doubt or dispute. Our currency should con- shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and tion. Illiteracy must be banished from the cheers all salong the route, President Mesidewalks were roped off and were so crowded tinue under the supervision of the governwith reople that locomotion was impractic- ment. The several forms of our paper money revenue for public purposes, will still be sigable. Mounted police prevented any one from | offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrass- | nally beneficial and helpful to every section. | the world, which under Providence we ought reinforced by the numerous civic organizaattempting to break through the "trocha." It ment to the government and a safe balance in and every enterprise of the people. To this to achieve. seemed as it Washington's normal population the treasury. Therefore I believe it necesof 200,000 had been swelled by more than an sary to devise a system which, without dibound by the voice of the people—a the changes should be real and genuine, not formed and marched down the avenue and equal number of visiting strangers, and that minishing the circulating medium, or offering power vastly more potential than perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf pest the white house, where they were reall were out to see the sight. Every building a premium for its contraction, will present a the expression of any party, simply because it happens to be viewed by the president and his friends from on the line of march was draped in bunting of remedy for those arrangements which, tempo- platform. The paramount duty of con- in power. As a member of congress I voted a special stand erected for that purpose in the national colors, and every window and rary in their nature, might well in gress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration and spoke in favor of the present law and I front of the edifice. point of vantage was occupied. The beauti- the years of our prosperity have been dis- of that protective legislation which has al- shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit

it expedient to create a con m ssion to trial given this legislation amply justifies a

in my opinion it can but prove beneficial to proper share in the maintenance of the gov- of a great people. ernment or is better entitled to its wise and The question of international bimetallism | liberal care and protection. Legislation help- | since the foundation of the govennment to its return by friendly legislation. However

ful stars and stripes were everywhere seen. placed by wiser provisions. With adequate ways been the firmest prop of the treasury in which it was enacted. The purwith other appropriate banners and emblems. revenue secured, but not until then, we can The passage of such a law or laws would pose in view was to secure the most In addition to these festive demonstrations. enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as strengthen the credit of the government, both efficient service of the best men tee of arrangements. These were exhibited ment the necessity of maintaining so held for the redemption of our currency which lie servants in office, but shielding none, unat all available points and were waved with large a gold reserve, with its attendant has been heavy and well-nigh constant for der the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The known public men rode by. At least one hun- tion. Most of our financial laws are In the revision of the tariff especial atten- best interests of the country demand this and dred thousand throats voiced a continuous the outgrowth of experience and trial and the people heartly approve the law wherewelcome from the time the procession started should not be amended without investigation extension of the reciprocity principle of the

> Congress should give prompt attention to are right" and "make haste slowly." If, vantageous markets for our surplus agricul- the restoration of our American merchant therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem tural and manufactured products. The brief marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my take early consideration the revision of further experiment and additional discretion- mind, few more important subjects so imperour coinage, banking and currency ary power in the making of commercial trea- atively demand its intelligent consideration. laws, and give them that ex- ties, the end in view always to be the opening The United States has progressed with marhaustive, careful and dispassionate examina- of new markets for the products of our coun- velous rapidity in every field of enterprise tion that their importance demands, I shall try, by granting concessions to the products and endeavor. We have become foremost in cordially concur in such action. If such pow- of other lands that we need and can not pro- nearly all the great lines of inland trade, comer is vested in the president. it is my purpose duce ourselves, and which do not involve any | merce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our to appoint a commission of prominent well- loss of labor to our own people, but tend to American merchant marine has been stendily declining until it is now lower, both in percentwill command public confidence, both on ac- The depression of the past four years has age of tonnage and the number of vessels count of their ability and special fitness fallen with great severity upon the great body employed, than it was prior to the for the work Business experience of toilers of the country and upon none more civil war. Commendable progress had been and public training may thus be than the holders of small farms. Agriculture made of late years in the upbuilding of the combined and the patriotic zeal of the friends has languished and labor suffered. The American navy, but we must supplement of the country be so directed that such a re- revival of manufacturing will be a re- these efforts by providing a proper consort for port will be made as to receive the support of lief to both. No portion of our population is it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our all parties, and our finances ceases to be the | more devoted to the institutions, of free own carrying trade to foreign countries. The subject of mere partisan contention. The ex- government, nor more loyal to their support, question is one that appeals both to our busiperiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and | while none bears more cheerfully or fully its | ness necessities and the patriotic asperations |

be my constant endeavor to secure by co-op- | pressed condition of industry on the farm and | all the nations of the world, and this accords ized when the parity between our gold and and they rightfully expect that not only a sys- with the affairs of foreign governments, wisesilver money spring from and is supported by tem of revenue shall be established that ly inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourthe relative value of the two metals, the | will secure the largest income with the least | selves free from entanglement either as allies | value of the silver already coined, and burden, but that every means will be taken or foes, content to leave undisturbed with credit of the government, the integrity of its store the prosperity of former years. If we just, impartial, ever-watchful of our national there and its occupants drowned. where. We want no wars of conquest; we troublesome the situation may appear, con- must avoid the temptation of territorial gress will not. I am sure, be found lacking in aggression. A war should never be the government at all times, but especially | disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as | entered upon until every agency of in periods like the present of depression in legislation can do so. The restoration of con- peace has failed; peace is preferable business and distress among the people. fidence and the revival of business, which to war in almost every contingency. Arbitramen of all parties so much desire, depend | tion is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employ-It is inspiring too, to remember that to ers and employes by the Forty-ninth congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the senate and house of the Fiftyfirst congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiation with us by the British house of commons in 1893 | land, and a large number of deaths are and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history-the adjustment of difficulties by judicial rather than by force of arms-and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The im- Norway, Mich., where he went to portance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be over-estimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought for

as far as possible the convening of the congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility upon the executive himself. The conditi on of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the congress, not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that congress in session is dangerous to our great business interests. Its members are the agents of the people and their presence at the seat of government at the execution as an injury, but as a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis tutions which we enjoy. The people love and than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deeverywhere res pected and obeyed. We may prived congress too often of the inspircept the representatives of the Swiss and the present Suitably to provide against this have failed in the discharge of our full duty as ation of the popular will, and the country of present mandate of duty: the certain and easy citizens of the great republic but it is consol- the corresponding benefits. It is evident

statesmen and people of every country, and I

can not but consider it fortunate that it was

reserved to the United States to have the

It has been the uniform practice to avoid

leadership in so grand a work.



Marshal Third Division.

therefore that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwisc on the part of the executive branch, unjust to the interests of the people. Our action will now be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearl two years from a congressional election and politics can not fire Wednesday night. The loss is about so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fharing its effects upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation pretion of their products to market." This pur- fer to have the question settled now guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches | war. The country is clearly opposed to any pose will be steadily pursued, both by the even against the preconceived views-and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust it will, as to insure great rmanence-than to have further uncertaint menacing the vast and varied business in rests of the United States. Again. whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlesiderations I shall deem it my dutylas pre-isession on Monday, the ligh day of March.

tions which had been assembled on the cap-



NOW PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE William McKinley than formally entered upon his duties as chief executive of a nation of seventy millions of people and Grover Cleveland retired to his new home at Princeton. N. J., to resume the practice of law. It has been the policy of the United States

STORM IN LUROPE.

Boat Containing Six Workmen Swamped and the Occupents Drowned-Other

Marine Disasters. Loxpon, March 4.-Reports of the havoc wrought by the gale are still being received. A'dispatch from Cardiff says that a boat containing six workmen was swamped in the harbor

A number of trees in the church yard at Tiverton, in the county of Devon, were torn up by the roots, displacing great quantities of earth and exposing to view several coffins which, from the inscriptions on the plates, which remained legible, had lain in the cemetery more than a century.

The schooner Amaranth arrive | at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Wednesday, and reports that her captain was carried overboard and drowned by a heavy sea which boarded her.

Many sailing vessels are reported to be ashore on the south coast of Engsaid to have been caused throughout the country by falling trees and

There was a perceptible lessening of the violence of the gale Wednesday evening.

THE CONDITION

Of the Striking Miners of the Aragon Mine Deplorable.

LANSING, Mich., March 4.- Harry Barter, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, returned to Lansing Wednesday morning from a trip to. investigate the condition of the miners of the Aragon mine, on strike there. He says a deplorable state of affairs exists, and 1,000 persons will die of starvation if relief is not soon provided. He has drawn a concurrent resolution which was introduced in the house Wednesday afternoon providing for a special committee to proceed at once to Norway for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the difficulties between the mineowners and miners, or recommend some method of relief.

THE POWERS

Suggest a Gradual Withdrawal of the Turkish Troops From Crete.

London, March 4.—The Post Thursday will publish a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency here saying that the collective note from the powers presented to the porte Wednesday mention the gradual withdrawal and this policy must again be resumed glorious history have exalted man- the sovereign will should not operate of the Turkish troops from the island of Crete, and suggests a military convention between the powers and the porte for the settlement of details.

The dispatch also says that negotiations are proceeding between the powers' representatives and the porte regarding the appointment of a governor for Crete who, it is said at the porte, shall be a Turkish subject.

Wolcott Defeated by Tomniy West. NEW YORK, March 4.—The 20-round ontest between Joe Wolcott, of Boston, and Tommy West, of Chicago, at catch weights, which occurred in the arena of the Broadway Athletic club-Wednesday night, resulted in a victory for West. Both men were on their feet at the conclusion of the 20th round but West had done the cleverest work and the referee awarded him the

Heavy Failure in New York. NEW YORK, March 4. - David F. Butler has been appointed receiver of Wm. Sewartzfelder & Co., manufacturers of bank and office furniture. The business was established in 1834 and incorporated in 1893 with a capital stock of \$250,000. Liabilities not yet known. The annual statement of January 1. 1896, showed assets \$450,000, liabilities \$170,000.

Power House Destroyed by Fire. PHILADELPHIA, March 4. - The power house at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets, from which the Union Traction Co. operated a half dozen of its lines of trolley cars, was destroyed by \$500,000, principally on the valuable machinery in the building. The loss is covered by insurance.

Support of the Anglican Church Invoked. LONDON, March 4.-A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says the Greek metropolitan has telegraphed to the archbishop of Canterbury invoking the support of the Anglican church for the Greek cause.

Pennsylvania Lead Co.'s Assets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 4.-George St Griscom, receiver for the Pennsylvania Lead Co., Wednesday filed an inventory in court showing that the company had assets amounting to \$2,.